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"But in the present conflict Chinese territory has been made the theatre of military operations. Therefore, it is hereby expressly declared that no provision affecting China without the approval of China previously obtained, which the treaty of peace may contain, will be recognized as valid. The diplomatic representatives of China to Japan and Russia have been instructed by telegraph to communicate this declaration to the governments of Japan and Russia respectively."

It is practically certain that China will not be allowed to have any voice in the determination of the terms of peace, even as regards the disposition of Manchuria. Japan may, in the negotiations, insist, for her own sake, on the integrity of China, as she has again and again declared it her purpose to do. But China ought to have the say about Manchuria. The two belligerents have been fighting on her territory, which they have had no right to do either in justice or the well understood principles of international law. War pays no attention to justice in cases like this, and that is one of its strongest condemnations. The most natural thing in the world is for China to wish that the combatants may remember that they are on her territory, and that, instead of attempting to make any disposition of it, they ought to get off of it as quickly as possible. That China is weak and helpless before the brutal might of the belligerents does not alter the case in the least. Justice is justice whether it has an ounce of might in its support or a million tons. The civilized world ought to hear and support with all its moral influence the cry of China, and to make it impossible for the two big powers to trample upon her. There will never be any assured peace in the East until China's national rights are respected by all the powers that have hitherto considered her legitimate prey for their robber designs.

Steps have been taken at Berne, Switzerland, for the incorporation under the Swiss laws of the International Peace Propaganda Fund, which the Peace Congress at Rouen in 1893 decided to have established, and which was again favored by vote of the Boston Peace Congress last October. The incorporators of the Fund are Henri Morel, director of the International Bureau of Literary Property, Dr. Ludwig Stein, professor, and Elie Ducommun, secretary of the International Peace Bureau. The name of the corporation is, in French, *Caisse Internationale de Propagande Pacifiste*, translation of which is as given above. The statutes provide that the seat of the Fund shall be at Berne; that the sums given for the Foundation and the gifts and legacies made thereto shall form a capital, only the interest of which shall be used unless otherwise specified by the donors; that the Fund shall be managed by the Perma-

nent Committee of the Peace Bureau; that report shall be made each year to the annual meeting of the Peace Bureau. The Peace Bureau has issued an appeal to the peace societies in each country to take such steps as may seem to them advisable to secure contributions, legacies, etc., for the Fund. The income of the Fund will be employed in promoting the various lines of peace work marked out by the peace congresses.

Brevities.

. . . The Arbitration and Peace Society of Cincinnati is making itself powerfully felt in the community. It will be represented in the Lucerne Peace Congress by two delegates, its president, Prof. P. V. N. Myers, and Rabbi Louis Grossman, a member of its Executive Committee. These gentlemen have already sailed for Europe and will spend the time in traveling until the opening of the Congress.

. . . Mr. George Foster Peabody of New York, so well known for his humanitarian labors in many directions, has ordered one hundred thousand copies of the eight-page pamphlet, "The Christ of the Andes," published by the American Peace Society, and is having them distributed at the summer conferences, etc., and will in the fall also distribute them as far as possible in the schools and colleges of the country.

. . . The Boston Merchants' Association *Bulletin* for June contained a brief account of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, in which it was stated that Boston and its suburbs had forty representatives in the Conference. The Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Boston both accepted Mr. Smiley's invitation and sent delegates.

. . . The Interparliamentary Union Council, at its meeting at Brussels in August, invited the Commission of the International Peace Bureau at Berne to name a member of a committee to study the question of the advisability of creating an International Peace Academy, as proposed by Mr. Ludwig von Bar in the *Courrier Européen*. The Commission has appointed Senator La Fontaine of Brussels to serve on the Committee of Study.

. . . President W. O. Thompson, of the Ohio State University, has been chosen and has consented to serve as a member of the Committee on Arbitration of the Columbus Board of Trade.

. . . The letter recently sent by teachers of France to the teachers of England, with the purpose of aiding in deepening the pacific feeling between the two peoples is being widely circulated in Great Britain, copies having been printed in both English and French.

. . . The destruction of the "Bennington" in the harbor of San Diego by explosion of her boilers, with the loss of so many young men killed and maimed for life, adds another to the frequent calamities of this sort in the navy. It is said to be, next to the destruction of the "Maine" in Havana harbor, "the saddest chapter in the

history of the American navy." These immense ships of war seem to be almost as dangerous to themselves as any imaginable enemy's fleet would be.

. . . What war indemnity Japan will demand of Russia cannot be guessed until the peace envoys actually meet and perform their labors. There ought to be no such things as war indemnities. They are only another form of robbery and plunder. Civilization ought long ago to have discarded them.

. . . The tension between France and Germany over Morocco has measurably subsided since an agreement was reached to have an international conference on the subject. A despatch from Tangier, August 1, says that the United States government has informed the Foreign Office that it will send a representative to the Conference.

. . . It is reported, by whom or whence we do not know, that the President has come to see the folly of our building three or four big battleships and many smaller ones yearly. We wish this were the case. It would be greatly to his credit. The battleship program, however, seems to have settled down to one per year, as nearly as we can interpret the signs. Perhaps the navy promoters may be soon induced to make it half a one a year, as we have about three-quarters of a soldier to every thousand of the population.

. . . It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar has assured some petitioners that they may rely on him never to "conclude a peace shameful or unworthy of the greatness of Russia." Perhaps His Majesty, if he said this, will tell us which is the more shameful, what he calls a shameful peace, or a gigantically shameful war, which has slain tens of thousands of his young men, saddled vast burdens upon his people, and done nearly everything else that is bad for a nation.

. . . Dr. George W. Hoss, president of the Kansas State Peace Society, has had a letter from Mr. Dayhoff, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which he agrees to designate May 18, 1906, as Peace Day in the public schools of Kansas, following the example of Massachusetts and Ohio in last May. This is most encouraging news. If some interested person in every State would make as much effort as Dr. Hoss has done, we should have a universal observance of the day in the schools of the United States next May.

. . . The Chinese boycott referred to in our editorial pages began on August first. "After that date," says the dispatch, "no freight will be received or sent in American ships, no American goods will be sold, and no new contracts with Americans made. This will have a serious influence upon American trade with the southern provinces of China."

. . . The Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y., have arranged for a peace convention there on the 31st of August. A general invitation is extended to all who may be able to attend the convention. Practical means of promoting peace among the nations will have a prominent place on the program. There are good hotels at Lebanon Springs, near by. The peace work of this Shaker community has been for this summer under the direction of Rev. Amanda Deyo, well known as an

earnest peace advocate, who has her quarters with the North Community at Mt. Lebanon.

. . . The army and navy promoters are always at it. Lord Roberts, head of the English army, declared in the House of Lords on July 10th that "the military force of Great Britain is inadequate, imperfectly trained and totally unfit to uphold the nation as a first-class power." He wants conscription, of course.

. . . Among the "school commandments," which by direction of the government are posted up in attractive and conspicuous form in all the public schools of France, are these two: "Do not believe that he who hates and despises other peoples, or who desires to wage war upon them, is a good patriot. War is a remnant of barbarism. Only make war in defense of your country." "Work for the day when all men and all peoples will live fraternally together in peace and prosperity."

. . . The cost of the German campaign against the uprising of the natives in Southwest Africa has been in a year and a half about \$61,500,000. The cost in officers and men, killed, wounded and died of disease, has been something over 1,600. For what has been achieved — in robbing or attempting to rob the natives of their lands — these sacrifices have been enormous.

. . . The ratifications of the arbitration treaty signed by the governments of Switzerland and Sweden and Norway on the 17th of August, 1904, were exchanged at Stockholm on the 13th of July.

. . . A dispatch from London, July 22, stated that Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court had just arrived on the "Campania" on his way to The Hague, where he is to represent Great Britain on the tribunal chosen from the Hague Court to adjust the controversy with France in regard to the right of certain traders in the Persian Gulf to use the French flag.

. . . All of us can join sincerely and prayerfully in the hope expressed by President Roosevelt just before the luncheon given by him on the "Mayflower" at Oyster Bay to the Japanese and Russian Peace Commissioners, on the day of their formal introduction to one another by him:

"Gentlemen, I propose a toast to which there will be no answer, and to which I have the honor to ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of the sovereigns and the people of the two great nations whose representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my most earnest hope and prayer, in the interest of not only these two great powers, but of all civilized mankind, that a just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

. . . It is said that the French financiers who have loaned the Russian government the great sums of money which have been needed to carry on the war, frankly told Mr. de Witte when he was in Paris that peace must be made with Japan or they would not furnish any more money. They were willing to loan Russia any amount needed to pay indemnity, but no more for war. Money can make and keep the peace of the world whenever it becomes sufficiently humane to try to do so.

. . . Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington used the following language in a sermon on "The Wickedness of War," in Grace Church, New York, the Sunday after the battle of the Sea of Japan:

"That men should give themselves to the task of tearing one another's flesh, hurling great masses of iron with the same intent, albeit on a larger scale, as that with which naughty children throw stones, is simply a wicked misuse of the gifts of civilization; and the more scientifically the thing is done, the more cold-blooded is the crime. Here have we (I say "we," for all Christendom is, in a sense, responsible for this state of things), here have we been scalding and mangling and drowning our fellow-creatures by means of explosives which are the wonder of the laboratory, and mechanism so skilfully contrived as to challenge the envy of the watchmaker. Yes, thoroughly scientific have our methods of maiming and killing been. All the more shame to us, I say."

Unity.

BY J. A. EDGERTON.

Wherever you are, my brother, whatever, whoever you are,
If you live in the house next door to mine, or around the earth,

Between the soul of your soul and mine there can be no bar,
For we are one in the Love divine that has given us birth.

Whatever material incidents may have hedged you 'round,
Whatever your outward husk, whatever your place or race,
You are one more word spoken into the flesh from the Thought
Profound,
With a gleam of the Universal Soul shining out of your face.

So, whatever you are and wherever you are, my love flows out,
As the light of morning flows out of a window the sun
shines through,
As a wave that starts from a soul spreads on through the sea
of thought,
So a glow from God flows out of my heart till it reaches you.

Though you live in a dusky shell on an isle 'neath the tropic
sun,
Or within the realm where the Frost King reigns, O comrade
mine,
In a tenement room, or the proudest station man ever won,
It does not matter; I claim you still by a tie divine.

For the race is one; and whatever you are reacts on me.
When wrongs you inflict, or bear, I help you to pay the cost.
It would dim my joy to know that you were in agony;
And I would not be saved, and I could not be saved, if you
were lost.

We rise together. If one ascends to a higher height,
He must cheer his brothers by telling them of the larger view.
On the eminence he has gained he must start a beacon light,
He must lift, and breathe in the fainting heart a purpose new.

For this is the Law of Love; not alone in our selfishness
Can we draw away from the crowd like the runner who
gains a goal;

We must turn to our comrades who lag, and must help and
direct and bless,
Like the Christ, our Elder Brother, who stands for the
Racial Soul.

Rise, Mighty Anglo-Saxons!

O mighty Anglo-Saxons! You assert
With conscious pride the kingship of your race.
Rise! Prove that kingship in a purblind world
By your high likeness to the King of kings;
Proclaim yourselves the champions of Peace,
O mighty Anglo-Saxons! Break your swords,
Disband your armies and destroy your arms;
Stand forth for Peace and win a deathless name.
Peace is not peace that sings its battle-songs
And sets its cannon on a hundred hills;
That points its guns north, east, and west and south,
Toward friendly harbors, ready at a word
To call friends enemies and targets — No!
Peace is the great affirmative of God;
It knows no armies, arms or armaments,
For armies, arms and armaments deal death,
And Peace holds conquest in the strength of life;
Its crown immortal is unconquerable:
Reach forth and claim the laurel for your own.

Hath not the revolution of the years
Brought sons of God a few steps nearer God than this —
That they shall stand arrayed in uniform
To march, at sudden call, to mutilate
Their brothers, and to mar and mangle men
Framed in the image of the God of gods?
Hath not the cycle of the centuries
Made manifest a clearer light than this —
That man should compassed be by his own State
And see no farther than its boundaries?
O foolish, vain, and perishable man!
Latin or Anglo-Saxon, every race
Is but one unit in a universe;
And brotherhood should circle round the world.

Rise, mighty Anglo-Saxons! Rule by right divine;
No sword but found at last its Nemesis
In all the records of the splendid past.
Rome, Greece and Babylon in turn drew sword,
Then each before a stronger power went down.
O mighty Anglo-Saxons — break your swords,
Disband your armies and destroy your arms!
And in God's name have done with barren lies,
For you are hypocrites — yea, whited sepulchres,
O mighty Anglo-Saxons, full of dead men's bones; —
You preach a gospel when you live it not;
You trick yourselves with honeyed words of Peace
While every oath of office echoes war;
You prate of arbitration to the tune
Of clanging hammers, ringing on the steel
That shapes your battleships and armaments.
On two great continents the churchly towers aspire
Toward the deep azure and the silent stars,
And rising paeans from the multitude intone
The Anglo-Saxon's worship of the Christ.
The Christ! O canting hypocrites, have done!
Christ's way is peace; His one command is Peace;
His final will and testament is Peace.

You cannot serve Him and deny Him both.
Be honest, Anglo-Saxons! And be true!
Pull down your ministers; hush the swelling hymn;
Throw to the winds the sacramental bread —